

of United America against a foreign enemy on hard-fought fields, from the snows of Canada to the burning plains of Mexico; with our navies they have circled the globe. They are now displayed in defense of the

war, and like that holy sword of which the first Chris-

[illegible]

is Chief—shall summon you. Deem yourselves above

[illegible]

and the hostile army remained undisturbed in his stronghold at New York. Gen. Scott remembers this and

he knows that it was precisely these Fabian delays—that is courageous deliberation—by which alone the revolution could have been conducted to a triumphant issue. And now, Sir, on behalf of the friends of that regiment, on behalf of this favoring and sympathetic multitude, I bid you adieu, and I hope and trust to see you again. The best wishes of those whom you have behind will bear you company. The memories of Lexington, and Concord, and Bunker Hill, will hover round your march. The exulting of the Massachusetts troops who have preceded you will kindle your enthusiasm. And to the friends of your cause and men, God be in the front of the battle. When it returns, in God's good time, with your recruit, it may come back torn and mangled, but it will not, it shall not, return chafed, faded. Dust and blood may stain it; the iron hail of battle may pierce it; but it will come back with honorable tatters on its staff, but proudly and patriotically shall tatter to the last shred—trenchery shall that it never, never, never.

Mr. Everett was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

Col. Webster made an appropriate response. The capper is made of rich white silk with a heavy

gold band, and edged with blue. On one side is a shield of the Union resting upon the State arms. In a scroll is the Websterian motto:

"Not a stripe earned or polluted, nor a single star obscured."

Also the Latin motto:

"Ene post placium—sub libertate ceterum,"

connecting the insignia of the State and the Union. Upon the right side is the following inscription:

"The Webster Regiment, April 21, 1861."

A halo of light, above the inscription, is set off by a war cloud at the bottom. An oak and laurel wreath nearly surrounds the painting, connecting the first and last words of the motto. The staff is of lancewood,

"W" carved upon it. The staff is surmounted by an

DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE REBELS.
From The Charleston Mercury of July 8.
LOUISIANA IS PEACE.
The Confederate States have had four instrumentalities to win them peace and the acknowledgment of their independence: 1. Negotiation, 2. Fighting on the sea, 3. prevaricating, 4. Fighting on land; and 4. Two of these instrumentalities have failed. Negotiation, by which we should have obtained the prompt acknowledgment of foreign nations of our independence, and thereby the recognition of the true nature of the war on the part of the United States, and in—we have not obtained. We may hereafter negotiate very successfully with the great European nations when nego-

sition as an independent nation of the earth, or when

the wait of our cotton-spinning mills, their access to oil and control of our communications to Europe is vital. Our second concern has also failed. Pinpointing, as it means to coerce a price, by stopping the shipping of the United States from the sea, is of no use. France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States are all shipping their grain to their ports, and we cannot bring them into our own, for they are blockaded. If the price taken by our pinpoints cannot be sold either in the ports of our own country or in the ports of other nations, it will be successful in its money-making, and consequently will be discontinued. The Commission is, therefore, a complete failure. These nations not only accuse our friends of war, but refuse us rights of neutrality, and refuse to allow us to sell our goods to their people. The wages of slavery. Whether our Commissioners in Europe were authorized or instructed to renounce against this new phase of

and hostile manner toward the Confederate States, or

proposed any confederacy in South America, and I fear that the neighbors there have been no more reconstructions against it, for our Commissioners were sent to Great Britain, France, and Russia, but not to Spain.

The two other instruments mentioned in the address are peace—fighting on land and at sea—ensue still to the Confederate States. Of the ten, judging by the manner the war has been inaugurated and conducted up to this time, we think opinion is the most reliable. Fighting on land may go on a long time, but we may decide resolutely to stop it. But in the papers of the *Confederate States*, we find that in the body of this opinion, for he contemplates a few years' war. In our judgment, a five years' war is an impossibility, either on the part of the United or the Confederate States. Both sides are so badly ruined long before the war is over, that it is not possible, within that time, after elaborate and dilatory preparation, and protracted drilling on both sides, to have battle after battle for many months to come, without ending the war.

lion. It is not confined in its habits to the coast-
part of North America. It extends to Europe, and

appeal to all civilized nations to put an end to the war which may prevent supplies necessary to the subsistence of millions of their people. We have only to withdraw our troops from the distant theatres of the war, and to hold on to our coast, and the armies of the United and Confederate States co-exist but a small portion of the population is killed by the war between them. Starvation in Europe will destroy fifty times as many as the war between the United and Confederate States. In six months there must be *immense distress*, and in nine months *convulsions*, political, commercial, and social, in more than one country in Europe, if the cotton of the Confederate States is withheld from exportation. *We can make the foreign nations who require our cotton our friends*, and we can end the war with interference with their peace and welfare. Neither to Great Britain nor France would a war with the United States be one-half as disastrous as the deprivation of the cotton of the Confederate States. The measures

therefore, more than on diplomacy—on cotton more than on fighting on sea or land, do we rely for safety.

[illegible]

the Government of the country prohibits the exportation of... from one port, it ought to provide a...

tion of our cotton from our ports, it ought to be the means to make the sacrifice as light as possible to the proprietor of the cotton and to the Government, which relies upon it as a source of revenue. Both of these objects may be accomplished in several ways.